

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IX.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUG. 11th, 1888.

No. 41.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.

John Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture will visit Winnipeg shortly.

Pesoda, private secretary to the late minister of interior will act in a similar capacity for Mr. Dewdney. Mr. McGill, chief clerk of the Indian department at Regina will act as private secretary to Mr. Dewdney in the department of Indian affairs.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 7.

General Sheridan died at New Bedford on the 5th inst., at 10250 p. m.

In the international cricket match here the Northwest beat the Americans by an innings and 133 runs.

The rumor that the head offices of the H. B. Co., were about to be removed to Canada is unfounded.

Yesterday finished the cricket tournament, Winnipeg beating the Northwest by an innings and 75 runs.

The post office clerks at Victoria, B. C., threaten to strike against a late 40 per cent reduction in their pay.

At Saratoga on the 4th McKay & Gaudaur won the grand double scull race for the championship of the United States beating Tecumseh and Hamm and breaking the record.

The Pacific mail subsidy question was settled on the 3rd inst. by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and the chancellor of the exchequer, and a contract between the imperial government and the company will be made immediately granting an annual imperial subsidy of £15,000 to a monthly line of steamships between Vancouver and China. It is expected that the mail service will be commenced in about a year.

REGINA, Aug. 5.

Mr. Dewdney returned from Banff last night.

Indian commissioner Reed is still confined to his bed.

Mr. Puzet succeeds Mr. McGill as chief clerk in the Indian office.

It is rumored again that the C. P. R., own the Regina & Long lake railway and that grading to Saskatoon will be commenced about the 15th inst.

It is proposed to give Mr. Dewdney a grand banquet in the course of two weeks, which will eclipse any thing of the kind ever given in the Northwest.

A hall storm visited the Deloraine district Southern Manitoba, on the evening of July 26th, cutting down a large area of crop completely. This is the third time some of the farmers injured have lost their crop by hail.

The Saskatchewan Herald mentions that 2,000 moulted geese, were clustered to death in one morning at Tramping lake 40 miles south of that place by a party of half breed hunters, who dry the flesh for stuffer use.

The old sections in the Mennonite reserve in Southern Manitoba have recently been opened to purchase by Mennonites only at \$2.50 per acre. They are being taken up rapidly at that figure.

A Miss Hawkes of Regina died recently of brain fever, brought on the deathly says by the refusal of her father to allow her to marry the man of her choice.

Grasshoppers are devastating the country at St. Bartholomew, Quebec. Masses and processions are being held to induce the intervention of providence.

The R. T. V. was finished to Morris from Pembina and tracklaying is proceeding at the rate of two miles a day. All the material is on hand.

The Orange Grand Lodge is likely to demand the dissolution of the Quebec legislature.

Laney Hibbard for buyer told the Winnipeg Sun recently that he would be in the far north regions this fall.

A new evening daily is to be started in Vancouver shortly, to be called the World.

Natural gas has been struck on the property of L. Etourneau near Montreal.

Farm laborers are being offered \$40 a month for haying and harvesting in Manitoba.

Mounted police hay at Regina costs from \$7 to \$10 a ton this season.

A hall storm at Cochrane on July 30th, knocked out the gardens.

A professor Janney proposes to organize a search for Stanley.

Medicine Hat had a destructive hall storm about July 24th.

Potato bugs have appeared at Virden, Man.

LOCAL.

RAIS ON Sunday.

Boats are drying up.

Fixe weather soon Monday.

The shooting season opens next Thursday.

Service as usual in the Methodist church tomorrow.

This telegraph line has been down since yesterday at noon.

A frost at Victoria on the night of the 7th, injured the potatoe tops to some extent.

T. G. HUTCHINGS of Belmont has purchased P. Corrigan's stock and farming outfit.

W. B. CAMERON, late of the Edmonton land office has been removed from Brandon to Regina.

Goose are looking well at Victoria. Whitefish lake and Saddle lake and hay is plentiful in that district.

MR. GARDNER of Battleford arrived on Friday to visit his son who is attending school at St. Albert.

The telegraph office was removed on Wednesday from its old position so as to face the Presbyterian church.

T. H. B. Co. recently imported a large quantity of silver chalice, all ten cent pieces of the coinage of 1888.

Crops in Dakota are two weeks later than last year. Wheat this year was not as good and corn was better than this year.

REV. MR. LOXE arrived from a visit to Victoria, Saddle lake and Whitefish lake on Friday evening accompanied by Mrs. Long.

COOK FRASER, and party left for the Landing to-day with a trading outfit bound for Lake Athabasca. He will not return until next season.

The meeting of the cemetery company advertised for Saturday evening last did not take place, as the number of shareholders present was too small.

F. FRASER has the contract of supplying the police bay at Ft. Saskatchewan at \$8.00 per ton. Shields & Ashen have the Edmonton contract.

A party of 37,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 shingles arrived from Moore & Macdonell's mill on Saturday evening. Half was for Fort Saskatchewan and half for Edmonton.

MR. HUNTER left for the Landing on Friday of last week. Boats are now being built there in which he will start with a ten thousand dollar outfit for Peace river about the 25th inst.

MR. McKENNA had Poland barley headed last Saturday. The heads were double as large and the grain heavier and further advanced than Alberta barley sown at the same time, May 1st.

On Saturday last before Inspector CAEVEY, J. P., C. Elliott, charged with deserting the cavalry of Mr. McKenna was fined \$16 and \$5.00 costs. A. Prince for plaintiff, R. Strachan for defendant.

A DESPATCH to the Manitoba Free Press says that George Rees-basis who was to have been hanged in Helena Montana on the 10th inst., broke jail with two companions and made good his escape.

A TELEGRAM to the Enquirer says that Mr. Macdonell, M. P., was banquipped by the citizens of Battleford lately. In his address he said that a railway would be within 30 miles of Prince Albert this winter.

GRAIN crops are exceptionally heavy this season, but are rather more backward than usual, owing to the almost continuously rainy weather from July 1st to now. Barley cutting will probably commence about the latter end of next week.

THE prize list for the third annual agricultural exhibition at Saskatoon, arrives tonight. It is an immense poster in two colors, the bluelets about the exhibition and the red advises land所有者 take the train to Moose Jaw and then strike by trail to the fertile and well watered district of Saskatoon. The prize list is large and the prizes liberal.

THOS. HENDERSON's original hive of bees gave off a second swarm on Tuesday last, after having sent out the first swarm. The swarm was hived safely. Although the weather has been somewhat rainy ever since the bees arrived from the north, new swarms have made a very large quantity of splendid honey, making it more quickly than they usually do in Ontario. Strangers to the growth to supply them with honey they do not so near it finding abundance in the wild flowers and preferring them to the honey wheat. The honey has a slight taste of the wild roses which grow so profusely here.

STAGE left Thursday morning with the following passengers: Rev. Fathers Leduc and Andre of St. Albert, Rev. Sister Filtrault, another general of the society and charity, her assistant Rev. Sister Devins and Rev. Sister St. Roch, superior of the convent at St. Albert, A. Adanson of Oliver bar, Jos Bonlet, Edmonton, and Jas. Ross, of Rose Bros. and bride. An extra rig belonging to T. Stewart, was engaged.

HOSE R. HARNISTY left on Tuesday for the Landing, to make a trial trip on the new steamer Athabasca down the Athabasca river to the Grand Rapids, and to estimate the feasibility and advantage of constructing a railway on the island in the rapids for the purpose of portaging goods from the steamer since to the York boats below.

"Victor" the trader has been engaged to pilot the steamer. Mr. Harnisty will be absent about three weeks.

M. F. DAVIS a trader who has been in the Peace river country for 25 years tells the Victoria Times that there is no farming land in Peace river. The country is only good for hunting and the Indians are suffering at the present time on account of the severity of game. Two miners on the river are taking the country since the York boats below.

For the next quarter of July 25th contains a list of the members of the assembly returned for the various Northwest constituencies: Moonson, James Haysen, Neff; Wallace, Joel Bowman; W. H. Haysen, Alexander Gillen Thurnburn; Souris, John Gillanders Turfitt; Wolosky, Benjamin Payken Richardson; South, Qu'Appelle, George Snize Davidson; North, Qu'Appelle, William Sutherland; North Regina, David Finlay; South Regina, John Secord; Moose Jaw, James Hamilton Rose; Medicine Hat, Thomas Tweed; Macleod, Frederick William Gordon Hamilton; Calgary, John Linchman and Hugh St. Quentin Cayley; Red Deer, Robert George Lott; Edmonton, Herbert Charles Wilson and Frank Oliver; Battleford, James Clinkhill; Prince Albert, William, Mackenzie and John F. Betts; Baddeck, Hillard Mitchell; Kinslaine, James Hoyer.

The exceedingly rainy weather of this season has made haying most difficult. The preceding dry season reduced the growth of hay annually from the uplands to the edges of the ponds and finally to the ponds themselves which have been dried.

Since the heavy rains have filled the ponds where the grass was growing rank, so that it cannot be mowed, while on the uplands the grass of the dryness of former years is still left and the grass is too short to cut. Next year of course, as a result of the wet this season, there will be a splendid growth of hay.

Having as only commenced generally this week and will proceed slowly until the ponds dry up greatly. In this immediate vicinity, matters are made much worse by the large amount of vacant land held by the E. and S. Land company and other speculators, from whom it may or may not be possible to secure permission to cut.

There is only one course that offers sure and permanent relief from this yearly increasing difficulty of securing enough hay at the proper time in this thickly owned - not occupied - part of the country, and that is for each owner to grow his own hay.

If it is possible to grow enough hay, the possibility of doing this cannot be doubted. If clover cannot be grown timothy can and if not timothy then some other grass, or even oats which if cut at the proper time make good hay and yield well. The advantage is derived from a farmer raising his own hay as he can save the expense of buying hay as plentiful as it frequently is in this district.

In the first place every farmer has plenty of good land, for all the grain he wants to raise and hay besides. The only thing is to bring it under cultivation which is all that is to be done in any case. If timothy is raised the only extra expense is the cost of the seed and the sowing, as it is harvested in with grain, and grows up the second year. The difference between the cost of putting up a stack of hay from a clean field, as a farmer can claim and hauling it say, half a mile to his yard to feed in the winter and putting up a stack of timothy of equal size and hauling it, two, five or even ten miles in winter is so much in favor of the home grown article as to compensate several times over for the trifling expense incurred in seed and sowing. Besides there would be no delay in having a suitable exposure to loss of time in getting a permit or money in paying for one. No waiting for swamps to dry up, no burning off in the spring or expensive

breakage of machinery on roots and bushes at cutting time and besides a very much better quality of hay would be secured.

JULY 12th of this year was the three hundredth anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The London Illustrated News of July 28th has a lengthy sketch of that great event by Charles F. Robinson, illustrated by engravings of Philip II of Spain, Queen Elizabeth, Lord Howard, admiral of the English fleet, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Francis Drake, and a number of scenes showing the style of naval warfare in those days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ORGAN TUNING.

A. J. ROSS, PHOTOGRAPHER

AND J. B. ESILEMAN,

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNER,

will arrive from Calgary about the 18th inst., on a business visit.

H. BELI, arrived on Thursday with mowers and rakes for Gray & Fielders.

N. W. M. POLICE.

Sealed tenders addressed to the officer commanding "G" Division N.W.M. Police, Fort Saskatchewan will be received up to noon on

TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1888,

For the supply of firewood required at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton.

Full information to time of delivery, quantities and quality may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned Fort Saskatchewan.

Tenders for 50 cords will be entertained. Contractors will be required to pay all government dues. Parties tendering must be prepared to find satisfactory security, and the names of their sureties must be mentioned on their tender. Tenders must be delivered personally or sent by mail, marked "Tender for Wood." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No payment will be made to any newspapers publishing this advertisement without proper authority.

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PEACHES, CRAB APPLES,

AND CANDIES, ETC., AT

MRS. HENDERSON'S,

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TENDERS.

Will be received by the undersigned up till noon on Saturday the 18th inst., for the erection of a porch on Belmont school house, dimensions 66, with 8 feet posts.

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FOR SALE.

34 head of cattle, 1 team of mares with colts, 1 two year old mare. For further information apply to

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUG. 11, 1888.

A resident of Oakville, County of Halton, Ont., says that there were more drunken persons on the streets and about the hotels on the night that the inspector issued permits to the hotel keepers to sell, pending the receipt of their licenses, than during the whole six years that the Scott Act was in operation in Halton.

Land commissioner Smith recommends to the department that acreage instead of quantity may permits be granted at say 10 cents, and that ready means of redress against trespassers on hay lands, operating in the same way as those which have been adopted to meet the case of illegal cutting of timber, be provided.

At Glacier bay, Alaska, there appears each year about the change of the moon in June, as the sun is setting and the moon rising, a mirage of a city reflected on the surface of the Pacific Glacier. A photographer named Willoughby recently secured two negatives of the city. The mirage has been known for several years past and the city appears to be growing. One building which was a foundation four years ago is now a massive structure seven stories high.

One great argument of the yellow dogs in Manitoba and Ontario last summer when the agitation in favor of the R. R. V. R. was in progress was that Winnipeg men were making all the trouble with the object of booming that place at the expense of the rest of the province. That the assertion regarding the men who were agitating was utterly untrue the result of the late elections is proof, and that the alleged motive was falsely imputed the arrangement lately entered into with the Northern Pacific is also proof. By that arrangement not only Winnipeg but also Portage la Prairie and Brandon are made competing points. The H. B., the Manitoba and North Western and the Northwest Central railways are made independent of the C.P.R., and are thereby enabled to extend their operations as they otherwise could not, and besides all this a railway corporation sufficiently powerful to compete with the C.P.R. in every particular is interested in the country, and will have every reason to push branch lines wherever required as well as the ability to do so. Not the least general good certain to result from the entry of the N. P. R. R., into Manitoba is that that company which has been a most powerful agent in directing immigration to the competing Territory of Dakota, being ably assisted therein by the United States branch of the C.P.R., is now as deeply interested in directing that immigration to Manitoba.

The Regina Leader in a late article dealing with the (as it alleges) manufacture of public opinion in the Northwest, makes a few rather pointed remarks: "We will only say here, that if one cannot stir up the dirtiest little fraud ever found in the purlieus of the worst politics of the most degraded times without striking at Mr. Dewdney, so much the worse for Mr. Dewdney." "To fancy he (Sir John Macdonald) will become an enemy of any friendly paper or any follower who may not see eye to eye with Mr. Dewdney is to utterly mistake the man. We don't know what sort of a minister Mr. Dewdney will make, and we have had as good an opportunity of observing him as any newspaper in the Northwest. If he does well his doing will be acknowledged without stint."

But to suppose we are going to treat him before he has proved himself, as if he were a great politician or a force in himself, or a man who has given proof of being devoted to the interests of the settler, is to suppose we would be ready to stultify ourselves before an intelligent and discerning public. We have advised the people of Eastern Assiniboia to elect him by acclamation. Let him, when the time comes take his portfolio, go into parliament, and show the stuff he is made of. The wind of a creaking bellows won't send his kite high or keep it aloft long, and if there be achievement and genuine public service its aid will be worse than superfluous. "It is our duty to express public opinion, to speak truth and do justice, and though our population is small and necessarily more or less divided by factions, we believe there is sufficient manliness in the Northwest to support a newspaper when it does its duty, especially if that duty be a difficult one. And were this not so, the day we cannot do justice, speak the truth, and guard the public interest without being awed by menaces, we will haul down our flag. But we are not easily frightened, above all, by a bugaboo."

BEER LICENSE.

For years professed friends of temperance have been crying out against the evils of the liquor traffic under the Northwest prohibitory law. They were scandalized at the amount of liquor which that law caused to be drunk; they were amazed at the amount of law breaking which its provisions occasioned; they were horrified at the amount of false swearing, sneaking and deception generally that it brought about; they were disgusted at the means necessarily employed to secure its enforcement, to wit: the employment of detectives and policemen; they shuddered to think of the immense annual drain of money out of the country to bring in liquor, and above all they declared that prohibition must be a failure because the law could not be enforced—that is because it was sometimes, indeed all too frequently, broken. These people be it remembered admitted and deplored the evil effects of the ordinary liquor traffic, they admitted that intoxication was an evil if not a sin, and that the traffic in intoxicants must be very greatly restricted, but at the same time they objected to the attempt being made to do away with it altogether, for the reason that the attempt had had the deplorable results given above. Their remedy was the introduction of the sale of beer under license. Their plea was that although beer was an intoxicant it was such a mild one that its use was not ordinarily accompanied with the evil effects resulting from the use of spirits, and further that inasmuch as it was an intoxicant it would satisfy those who desired an intoxicating beverage, who would not then be tempted to break the law in order to secure stronger and more injurious intoxicants, as they were under prohibition. When the persons who argued in this strain were confronted with the fact that a mild intoxicant under the name of beer was made and publicly sold throughout the Territories and that still the illicit traffic in and undue use of spirits was increasing, their reply was that the native beer was of poor quality and that if a good article of beer was substituted under proper regulations the result would be according to their pretensions. Whatever may have been the reason—certainly it was not to meet the expressed wish of the majority of the people of the Territories—the authorities have seen fit to adopt regulations embodying the view of the case given above. Provision is made whereby the importation and sale of beer having a given intoxicating strength is permitted and conditions of its sale provided, and now the question arises is the remedy proposed a remedy at all or is it merely a more acute form of the disease? Will the license to sell beer lessen in any degree the use of intoxicants generally; will it lessen the illicit sale of intoxicants except in so far as it legalizes their sale; will it lessen the amount of deception of any kind practiced under prohibition; will it make unnecessary the employment of detectives and policemen to secure its enforcement; will it lessen the annual waste of wealth in the procuring of intoxicants and especially will it lessen the amount of funds sent out of the Territories for intoxicants; and finally are its provisions more capable of enforcement than those of the prohibitory law? As long as the opponents of prohibition could confine themselves to railing at its faults and failures their task was easy, but when as now, they are compelled to provide and defend a system which shall be perfect where it was imperfect their task is more difficult. What fault was there in the prohibitory law that does not exist in a far greater degree in the regulations lately made and published in full in this issue. Is giving the sanction of law to what formerly lacked that sanction—that is the sale of intoxicating beer—and the prospective improvement in its quality, likely to lessen its sale; and if people who formerly could procure all the beer they could pay for still preferred to import spirits what reason is there for believing that they will not continue to do so, simply because the sale of beer is now under license? Or supposing the use of beer does supersede to some extent the use of whiskey, it is for the intoxicating principle which it contains that men drink it, not for the sake of the hops and water in it, and if ten glasses of beer are required to produce the same sense of intoxication as one glass of whiskey, drinking men will as a rule take the ten glasses of beer—provided they cannot

get the one glass of whiskey. The resultant gain to the community or the individual is not apparent. If false swearing and deception were common under the old law, when the line of distinction was so marked that no one could mistake it, how much more is there certain to be when the line of distinction is between four and more percentages of alcohol, between certain hours of the day and days of the week, and between the indefinite expressions on and off the premises? The only way in which false swearing and deception can possibly be avoided under these regulations is by not attempting to enforce them. If detectives and policemen were employed under prohibition, why will they not be as necessary under the beer regulations to protect the licensed from the illicit dealer if for no other reason, provided it is the intention of the authorities to protect him. Is the regulation which compels the importation of the very intoxicant whose sale is licensed and whose home manufacture is, so far as wordy regulations go, prevented, one to keep money from being drained out of the country. And if it was impossible to enforce prohibition, concerning whose provisions there could be no mistake, how much more impossible must it necessarily be to enforce a law so much more complicated, so much more indefinite, and the temptations to break which are so great as to be insurmountable in many cases? One way of looking at the case—and it is the one that most people from the authorities down will most probably adopt—is that it makes little difference whether its provisions are enforced or not. What does it matter if a man is allowed to sell one intoxicant if he should happen to sell another. What matters it to the general public whether it is drunk on or off the premises. What matters it whether it is sold a minute after ten p. m. on Saturday more than if it were sold a minute before. What matters it whether an hotel has accommodation for twelve persons or only for eleven, or stabling for only four horses instead of five. And if it does not matter—and it matters so little that apparently no penalties are provided in case of infractions of the regulations—why should the regulations exist at all? Where is the protection to the hotel keeper, with his large twelve roomed house and five stall stable from the dealer who carries his stock in trade in a rubber belt around his waist more than before, unless detectives and policemen are employed and unless there is evidence on oath and fines for breaking the law as there was before? Where is the protection to the morals and general welfare of the community in giving the sanction of law to the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage? If it was hoped that these regulations would satisfy the friends of license the expressions of their newspaper organs in the Territories shows that the hope is vain. They are pleased with the regulations only in so far as they give up the principle of prohibition and make impossible the withholding of a full license to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors of all descriptions, with any show of reason. In favor of the regulations themselves as a permanent measure there is not a word to be said. That they are utterly obnoxious to those who believe that it is the duty of the government to as far as possible prohibit and not to license an admitted evil requires no demonstration. The only thing that can be said in their favor as that they have made clear both to friends of license and of prohibition that if the people of the Northwest are to have this matter satisfactorily dealt with they must bring it under Territorial control and then decide for the one side or the other at the polls.

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